Memorial Adopted by the New York Bar Association Presented to President Cleveland.

HUNDREDS OF PROMINENT MEN TO TAKE PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

Ex-Secretary of State Foster and Ex Senator Edmunds Among the Leaders in the Great Movement.

WASHINGTON, April 2:.-Hon. Edward G. Whittaker, of New York, president, and Hon. William D. Veeder, of Brooklyn, and Hon. W. Martin Jones, of Rochester, members of the New York State Bar Association, this afternoon presented to President Cleveland, on behalf of and by direction of the association, the memorial recently adopted by that body recommending the creation of an international court of arbitration. The recommendations contained in the memorial follow:

"First-The establishment of a permanent international tribunal, to be known as the International Court of Arbitration. second-Such court to be composed of nine members, one each from nine indepenent States or nations, such represen on to be a member of the supreme or the highest court of the nation he shall represent, chosen by a majority vote of his as-sociates because of his high character as a publicist and judge and his recognized abil-ty and irreproschable integrity. Each udge thus selected to hold office during life or the will of the court selecting him.

"Third — The court thus constituted to make its own rules of procedure; to have power to fix its place of sessions and to change the same from time to time as circumstances and the convenience of litigants may suggest, and to appoint such clerks and attendants as the court may re-

betwen any two or more independent pow-ers, whether represented in said international court of arbitration or not, at the option of said powers, to be submitted by treaty between said powers to said court, providing only that said treaty shall contain a stipulation to the effect that all parties thereto shall respect and abide by the rules and regulations of said court and conform to whatever determination it shall

"Fifth-Said court to be open at all times for the filing of cases and countercases under treaty stipulations by any nation, whether represented in the court or not, and such orderly proceedings in the interim in preparation for argument and submission of the controversy as may seem neces-sary to be taken as the rules of the court provide for and may be agreed on between

"Sixth — Independent powers not represented in said court, but which may have become parties litigant in a controversy before it, and, by treaty stipulation, have agreed to submit to its adjudication, to ly with the rules of the court and to ute such stipulated amount to its enses as may be provided for by its

Your petitioner also recommends that you enter at once into correspondence and negotiation, through the proper diplomatic channels, with representatives of the government of Great Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Mexico, Brazil and rement of the United States in the undertaking of forming an interational court substantially on the basis erein outlined.

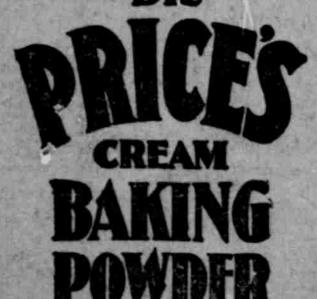
inter into further argument in support the foregoing propositions than is con-led in the report of its committee, which appended hereto, and which your peti-er has already asked to have considd a part of this petition. Your peti-ner will be pardoned, however, if it invites especial attention to that part of the report emphasizing the fact that the plan herein outlined is intended, if adopted at once, to meet the universal demand among English-speaking people for a permanent tribunal to settle contested international questions that may hereafter arise between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. While it is contended that it is wholly impracticable to form such a tribunal without the friendly interposition of other nations on the joint invitation of the powers who unite in its organization, it is very evident that a most acceptable permanent international court may be spee action of said powers, as already suggested. Should obstacles be interposed to the acceptance by any of the powers named by your petitioner of the invitation to name a representative for such a court on the plan herein generally outlined, some other equally satisfactory power could be solic-ited to unite in the creation of such a

"Believing that in the fulfillment of its destiny among the civilized nations of the world it has devolved upon the younger of the Anglo-Saxon powers, now happily in the enjoyment of nothing but future peace-ful prospects, to take the first step looking to the permanency of peace among nations, your petitioner, representing the bar of the Empire State, earnestly appeals to you as the chief executive officer of the government of the United States to take such timely action as shall lead eventually to the organization of such a tribunal as has been outlined in the foregoing recommendation. While ominous sounds of martial preparations are in the air, the ship-builder's hammer is industriously welding he bolt and arsenals are testing armor lates, your petitioner, apprehensive for he future, feels that delays are dangerand it urgently recommends that acon be taken at once by you to compass the realization of the dream of good men in every period of the world's history, when nations shall learn war no more and enlightened reason shall fight the only bat-tles fought among the children of men."

Accompanying the memorial was a report from the subcommittee of the committee on ternational arbitration, in which the question was discussed at great length and the details of the proposed plan were more elaborately worked out than in the paper partially addressed to the President. The President dent received his callers cordially and listened attentively to what they had to say senting the petition. There was no exchange of formal speeches, but the President, apparently being desirous of gathering all of the information possible about the neral subject of arbitration, entered into half an hour's informal discussion of the subject with his visitors.

Arrangements are making for the holding of an important conference here, beginning to-morrow, to urge upon the government the propriety of adjusting all international disites save those affecting national sovereignty by arbitration. It is now expected that about 300 men of national reputation will assemble here to-morrow in one of the theaters a' the call of the temporary chair-man, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster. The proceedings will begin in the afternoon with a business meeting and it is expected that ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Ver-mont, will be chosen as permanent chairman of the conference. The conference will last noons and evenings. It is on the programme for an address to be delivered by ex-Secre-tary Carl Schurz on the general subject of arbitration. Edward Atkinson will evolve

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MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free am Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

some interesting statistics on the subject and among the other speakers will be Presi-dent Angel, of Ann Arbor: Cardinal Gibbons and Randolph Tucker, of Virginia.

The Venezuelan Dispute. LONDON, April 22. - A dispatch from Washington to the Times says that the Venezuelan dispute is still in a dangerous state, and that no agreement as to principles has been reached. "Negotiations between England and the United States," says the Times's correspondent, "are at a standstill, and nobody knows when or how the deadlock will be removed. England rejected the plan I explained in February (for the submission of the dispute to a joint commission of representatives of MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY Great Britain and the United States). It is understood that Lord Salisbury could not overcome his repugnance to the possible reference of the dispute to arbitration. Inof a general arbitration treaty, from which it is understood the Venezuela dispute is excluded. This delay is most perflous. The Washington executive still shows a strong desire for an honorable and reasonable agreement, but it takes two to make a

The Times says, in an editorial, that it cannot share to the full extent the gloomy anticipations of its correspondent in Washington regarding the Venezuela dispute, and thinks that Lord Salisbury's nonacceptance of America's overtures does not amount to an absolute rejection. "In regard to the draft of the arbitration treaty,' the Times continues, "it is gratifying to know that a counter proposal, framed on different lines, is now on its way from Washington to London. Anyway, it should not be assumed that if the treaty is concluded it would be impossible to bring Ven-ezuela within its scope. We know that the American good will testified in President Cleveland's letter (read in Birmingham) is reciprocated by all circles here." The Daily News regards President Cleveand's letter as a deliberate intention to facilitate the closing of an unpleasant episode and expresses the hope that he will contribute to the Shakespeare celebrations

manent thounal of arbitration. Patents Granted Indianians.

from more important manifesto in the shape of a draft of a treaty for a per-

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Patents have been issued to the following residents of Indiana: Richard Adams, assignor of one-half to G. L. Peck, Richmond, roller rail tongs; Solomon E. Blake, Indianapolis, rocking chair; William M. Bond, New Castle, clover harvester attachment for mowers; Simon K. Gimbel, Vincennes, electric guest call; Robert Gunton, jr., Evansville, painting appar-atus; Robert H. Kersey, Lebanon, well drill-ing machine; Edmund Morris, Michigan "Fourth - Controverted questions arising City, chair seat and fabric therefor; Henry Morris, Michigan City, reinforced cane strip and apparatus for preparing it; Thomas esom, Indianapolis, hammock; Francis W nond, straw stacking attachment, also feeder for thrashing machine; W. H. Saladee, assignor of one-half to J. W. Pruitt, Bedford, hand-car; Valentine A. Stup, Indianapolis, adjustable umbrella carrier.

> Alleged Fraudulent Concerns. WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Several concerns, stamped as operating fraudulent enterprises, fell under the ban of the Postoffice Department to-day. Postmaster-general Wilson issued a lottery and fraud order against the Monon Seed Company, of Chicago; a lotthe Monon Seed Company, of Chicago; a lottery order against the American Coupon Investment Company and its officers and agents at Pueblo, Col., and a fraud order against the following, operating under various aliases, as one establishment, in New York city: The Home Weekly Publishing Company, the Fireside and Home Weekly, the Home Weekly, the Home Weekly, the Home Weekly, the Home Weekly department, Franklin Turner Publishing Company. Franklin Turner, the American Fireside and Fireside Weekly.

Blue's Charges to Be Investigated. to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the charges of mismanagement of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kas., made by Representative Blue, of that State. The vote stood 7 to 3 in favor of an investigation. Representative McClellan, of New York, will make a minority report opposing

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Messrs. Henry B. Sayler, of Huntingdon, John B. Conner, of Indianapolis, and N. T. DePauw, of New Albany, are among the prominent people atending the arbitration congress now in ses-

The Senate committee on finance to-day took favorable action on the bill providing for the repeal of Section 61 of the Wilson tariff act, providing for the rebate or re-payment of the internal revenue tax on alco-nol used in the arts or in medicinal comused in the arts or in medicinal compounds. It also agreed to report the bill as an amendment to the House bill for the exemption of brandies from certain taxes.

The House judiciary committee to-day voted to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Blue, of Kansas, for the erection of a government penitentiary on the Leaven-

worth military reservation. The prison is to accommodate 1,200 prisoners, and is to cost \$150,000. The bill carries \$50,000 for the work in the next fiscal year. James H. Mulligan, of Kentucky, formerly consul-general to Samoa, and who declined appointment to a consular office in South Africa, has been appointed to a position in the customs division of the Treasury De-

A TALE OF WOMEN AND BEER. Members of the W. C. T. U. Imprisoned in a Box Car.

PIERRE, S. D., April 21.-Salem is a temperance town. The members of the W. C.

T. U. are persistent in fighting liquor. They

life is spent in the open air and in close communion with nature—he is in many ways simple and childlike and true. Like them, the perhicious destroyer. Yesterday a car of bottled beer was received at Salem. The W. C. T. U. got wind of it. A plan of action was formulated. In regular file they marched, a full score of them, to the enemy's headquarters. Bent on annihilation. they entered the car. The good work went

Then came a moment of darkness. Other similar movements followed in quick succession. The group inside was appalled. The situation dawned on them, but otherwise it was totally dark. The car door was shut and they scarcely breathed as the nails lriven in the cleat could be heard. They hought their doom was sealed, as was the boy car. Inside all was darkness, and beer, The dinner hour approached. Husbands came home to eat. Their appetites went un-

Neither meals nor wives could A search revealed the women's whereabouts. The car door was sealed. It was a penitentiary offense to break a car seal. the railroad agent stood by to see what man broke the law and the seal. The men held confab with their impris ned wives, and the beer continued to trickle through the cracks in the car. Attorney-general Crawford, of this city, was

"What shall we do?" pleaded the men. "Hire a lawyer," answered back the At torney-general.

At last accounts the prisoners are prison-

OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS.

Mexicans Want to Enter Into Closer Business Relations with Us.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.-A number of prominent business men of this city gave a dinner to-day to President T. C. Searcy, of the Manufacturers' Association of the United States and a member of the committee of that association, which represents an annual product of \$800,000,000 of manufactured goods. The banquet hall was decorated with American and Mexican colors, and the speeches indicated a desire on the part of the Mexmate trade relations with the United States. The prediction was made that the Grant-Romero reciprocity treaty would be revived The committee, which consists of Messrs. Searcy, of Philadelphia: Charles Davis and Robert McGowan, of Cincinnati, and T. H. Martin, of Atlanta, are meeting with a most cordial reception and have been accorded an interview with President Diaz. John R. Dos Passes, of New York, was one of the speakers at the meeting, in representation of the Mexican National Exposition Company, and said that the exposition was now an assured success and would be accorded official recognition. One of the objects of the visit here of the manufacturers' committee is to investi-gate the prospects of the exposition.

and says he came to study, on the ground, the effect of the silver basis on the prosperthe effect of the silver basis on the prosperity of this country, and his impression is
that the country is rich and prosperous.

The policy of the Spanish-American republics is becoming daily more and more imbued with the continental spirit, and, as a
consequence, the relations between the nations of America, commercial, social and political, will be drawn closer.

SHOT BY A SHERIFF.

Two Brothers, One a Prominent Democratic Politician, Badly Wounded.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21 .- Five hundred Democrats, here to-day to attend the Democratic State convention, were horrifled by a tragedy at the depot. The platform was crowded at 7:30 o'clock this morning when Bob Kennedy, sheriff of Dallas county Alabama, stepped out with a double-barrel shotgun and opened fire on two brothers, Percy and Mardis Wood, both citizens of Selma. When the brothers saw Kennedy they ran for places of safety, but before this could be reached Kennedy shot Percy through the back, inflicting a fatal wound Mardis Wood drew his pistol and fired at Kennedy five times without hitting him. Kennedy reloaded his gun twice, firing in all six shots at Mardis Wood, shattering his right shoulder and breaking his left arm. The trouble grew out of the relations said to exist between Mardis Wood and the wife of Kennedy, all the parties being residents of Selma, Ala. Wood came here to attend the meeting of the Democratic State executive committee, of which he is a member. Kennedy, it is said, learned that Wood was here and came over from Selma to kill him. Mardis Wood has been for twenty years a prominent figure in politics, and two years ago was the nominee of the Democratic party in the Fourth district for Congress, but withdrew before the election, and Gaston Robbins, recently unseated, took his place. Kennedy is in jail here.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Papers on the Subject Rend by Preachers and College Professors.

WASHINGTON, April 21. - There were about five hundred people present at this morning's session of the first national congress of religious education. After devotional exercises Dr. F. B. Palmer, principal State Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., read a paper on "Religious Education Defined." The most important thing, he thought, is to teach children the personality of God. Miss Annie T. Smith, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, discussed "Old Problems in New Lights." The separation of church, she paring men for this life and left to the church the task of preparing them for the life to come. Hence the anomaly of men-Rev. Dr. Balley, vice chancellor of the American University at Washington, read an exhaustive paper on "Religious Education in Different Periods of Life," and Rev. Dr. Gillman, corresponding secretary of the American Bible Society, read a report of the sked the Senate to forget internal Christian at heart, but pagan in intellect, Rev. Dr. Bailey, vice chancellor of the American Bible Society, read a report of the

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. Hume, of the University of North Carolina, read a paper on the family as an educational institution. Rev. Dr. Little, of Washington; Gen. John Eaton, president of the congress, and Rev. Dr. J. M. Otts, editor of the Alabama Presbyterian, of Greensboro, Ala., spoke on the same theme.

CONCEALED IN A HAM.

Kitchen Girl Accused of Hiding Part of the Stolen Burden Jewelry.

NEW YORK, April 21.-The mystery of the theft of the Burden jewels is in a fair way to be fully cleared up. To-day the grand jury indicted Edla Stimquist, charged with being an accessory after the crime. Miss Stimquist was a kitchen girl in Mr. Burden's house at the time of the robbery, who was known to be on friendly terms with William Roberts Dunlop, the butler, and William Turner, the footman, who were arrested in London by Inspector Froest, of Scotland Yards. At the district attorney's office to-day she would not admit that she knew anything about the rob-bery. Assistant District Attorney Battle said she knew of the robbery and helped the two servants, Dunlop and Turner, to conceal the jewelry. Part of the jewelry she concealed in a ham. She cut open the ham and placed some of the jewelry in it.
It remained there for two days, when the
men went there and took the jewels out and carried them out of the house.

THE COWBOY OF TO-DAY.

Mild Mannered, Well Intentioned and Considered a Good Citizen.

Forest and Stream.

A man who has punched cows himself beomes after a while a little tired of hearing and reading that all cow punchers are drunken villains, and feels like saying some-thing in defense of this class of outdoor livers. They themselves are not much given to writing, for their hands are more accusto writing, for their hands are more accus-tomed to the rope and the latigo than to the pen; but even if they were practiced writers, it may be doubted if they would take up arms for the class to which they belong. To the plains of civilized days the cow puncher is just what the Indian and the oldtime hunter were to the prairies of buffalo times. They hunted the brown wild cattle that dotted these rolling uplands; he follows heir domestic successors. They spent their lives on horseback and were always moving from place to place; he, too, is most at home in the saddle and is a true nomad. They had their own country, beyond which they seldom traveled except on certain special occasions; he also has his own range. Like them, and for the same reason-because his and for the same reason—because his life is spent away from the confining influences of civilization—he often lacks self-control and easily falls into temptation. No life is harder than that of the cowboy,

ride long and hard, conscientiously looking after the interests of their employers, and facing unflinchingly the bitterest weather and the sternest hardships. Often in the saddle from daylight till dark, and in addition to this standing night herd, they are hard worked beyond most men, and as a rule their service is not a long one. Many are crippled by accident or exposure, but even if this does not happen the work is too hard for men of mature years, and most cowboys, indeed, are very young men.

The cow puncher of to-day differs in many The cow puncher of to-day differs in many ways from his brother of twenty years ago, and this difference is the natural sequence of the spread of the settlements westward and the restraining influences of an in-creased population. When the old-time cowboy came into town with a drive he was likely to promptly fill himself with whisky and then to seek diversion by taking the town and holding it until he fell asleep or was himself taken by a deputy sheriff. This law officer the cowboy looked on as his natural enemy, and if the two types came to blows-or shots- a funeral often followed. f occasion arose for such a gathering it was sometimes preceded by another as-semblage when the friends of the dead man constituted themselves a vigilance commit tee-locally known as stretchers—and hung the surviving combatant to a telegraph pole, a bridge trestle or a box car.

The cow puncher of 1896 is different. He is just as faithful to his employer, rides just as hard and as long, and faces wind and weather, hunger and fatigue, with the same steadfast endurance, but he is less picturesque. He wears smaller spurs; his hat band, instead of being a strip of fur, a snake skin or of silver, is a plain leather strap. His saddle is less highly ornamented. He does not wear such expensive shaps. Besides, he is no longer regards himself as the most important being in the country. He remembers that others be-sides himself have rights and privileges which must be respected. He no longer takes towns, and the "stretchers" no longer sus-

pend him in return. By his lack of self-control, and the liberty he allowed himself the cow puncher of old times gained for himself a bad name, which still clings to the calling. He was a sort of land sailor, who got drunk whenever he came to town, just as his prototype of the sea got drunk when he reached port. When drunk he was hard to manage—a tough customer. The cow puncher of to-day is a mild-man-nered man, well-intentioned and a good citizen. He is as full of strange oaths and odd turns of speech as his predecessor of twenty years ago, is dufte as good natured and as hospitable, but he is less selfish and more re-

gardful of others. Civilization has had its Yet, just as to-day you will sometimes in riding the range see an old broad-horned steer of the true old-fashioned Texas type. so sometimes you may come upon a cowboy of the old type—one who, being by nature a ruffian, models his conduct after that of the cowboys whom he has read of, and strives to live up to the standard which he has set for himself. Happily such examples are seldem manufacturers' committee is to investi-e the prospects of the exposition. mater Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is here, any one might be glad to camp.

FRENCH SENATE DETERMINED THE CABINET SHALL RESIGN.

Yesterday It Refused the Request of the Premier to Vote the Credits for Madagascar.

WAR AMONG THE DERVISHES

FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE KHALIFA'S BODY GUARD KILLED.

Buluwayo Still in Serious Danger of Capture by the Matabeles-Shakspeare Birthday Celebration.

PARIS, April 21 .- In spite of the protest of the Premier, M. Burgeols, the Senate today adopted a motion to postpone the vote on the Madagascar credits until a Cabinet is formed which enjoys the confidence of both chambers. Instead of resigning the Cabinet asked that the Deputies be called in session in order that a statement of the situation might be made to the House. hostile manifestations.

The galleries of the Senate were packed with people who anticipated a radical step in the struggle between the Senators and the Ministry. Few of the Senators were absent and all the Ministers were present, as well as a number of Deputies.

M. Loubet announced that he had received

the presidents of the three Moderate groups. declaring that the Senate had thrice refused a vote of confidence in the Cabinet and that no Senator would dream of bargaining with the credits of Madagascar. Violent interruptions and an exchange of cries between the Moderates and Democrats followed. Continuing, M. De Mole said that the Senate was ready to vote the credits, but only when presented by a Ministry mindful of the constitution. The Senate, he added, could not accept them from a Cabinet which did not conform with the constitution. wrongly interpreted the constitution. This right only belonged to the entire Parliament and he asked the Senate to forget internal dissensions in the presence of the necessity to vote the credits for the soldiers who had defended the honor of the French flag in the distant colonies of France. Mr. Traieux remarked that the matter did not affect the soldiers, as it was only a ques-tion to postpone the vote and not a refusal to vote the credits asked for. M. De Mole's motion to postpone the vote on the Madagascar credits until a Cabinet formed which enjoys the confidence of both chambers was then adopted by a vote of 171 to 90, and the Senate adjourned until

The Cabinet almost immediately afterward met at the residence of M. Bourgeois and rumors were circulated in the lobbies of the palace of the Luxembourg that the Cabinet will resign to-morrow. The financial committee of the Senate met after the sitting of that body and decided to adopt the entire credits and report to the Senate on Thursday, if a new Ministry is formed in a group of Democrate Ministry is formed. A group of Democrats drew up a declaration, to be presented to the Cabinet, which, although expressing connce in the government, does not urge the Ministry to remain in power in view of the hostile manifestations. In the lobbies the Moderates were loud in expressing the conviction that it was impossible for the Ministry to remain in office and that if it attempted to do so, President Faure had assured certain Senators that he would ask M. Bourgeois to resign to morrow.

An official note has been issued explaining the attitude of the Cabinet in the face of the crisis precipitated by the Senate's vote to postpone the credits for Madagascar. The note says: "The Cabinet to-night holds that, in face of the Senate's vote, it is impossible to continue the direction of affairs. But it considers that it ought not to resign in the absence of the chamber. Therefore, the chamber should be convoked without delay to enable the ministers to impart to them the reason for their decisions. M. Bourgeois has acquainted President Faure with this resolution, and has also requested M. Brisson. President of the Chamber of Deputies, to convoke the chamber forthwith. M. Brisson has accordingly telegraphed to the deputies to meet Thursday at 2 o'clock. The news of the resolution of the Cabinet to convoke the chamber was possible to continue the direction of afthe Cabinet to convoke the chamber was circulated early in the evening. The cham-ber would not meet in the regular order of

things until May 19. It was 9 o'clock when M. Bourgeois went to the palace of the Elysee, where he con-ferred for half an hour with M. Faure, the ministers being assembled meanwhile at the Foreign Office, awaiting his return. Immediately on his return the official note was given out. The refusal of the Senate to grant the Madagascar credits to the Bourgeois Cabinet is regarded as a well-devised tactic-Cabinet is regarded as a well-devised tactical move against the Cabinet in the conflict between the two branches of the government, which involves the French Constitution itself. It was believed that the Cabinet would feel itself driven into a corner, and would be compelled to resign, and it was expected that this would occur to-morrow. The Cabinet's reply in summoning the chamber seems the best that could be made to the Senators' move, and virtually refers the conflict to the chamber, which has already twice refused to concur in a vote of censure of the Cabinet passed by the Senate. If the newly-summoned chamber perate. If the newly-summoned chamber per-sists in this attitude a constitutional crisis would be threatened. It is believed that the Cabinet has been convinced for some time that it must relinquish office, but has been maneuvering for advantage of position for

its appearance before the country. The real conflict is between the conservative element in politics, represented by the Senate, and the radical and socialistic elements, represented by the Bourgeois Cabinet, which seek constitutional changes looking to the control of the Senate itself and the doing away with its obstruction to the radical programme in France. The present Cabinet income tax measure is a main feature of that programme, and it is uncompromisingly opposed by the Senate. The latter body has adroltly evaded making an issue with the Cabinet on the income tax measure, and has apparently concluded that the withholding of the credits for the government's Madagascar programme, which has proved unpopular in France, provides a national ground for the conflict more likely to appeal to the reopie. It is be-lieved that the government intends to pro-voke a vote of confidence by the Chamber again. Such a vote would transform the Senate's hostility to the Cabinet into a con-flict between the Senate and the Chamber, and would oblige the Senate to find some mode of surmounting similar opposition in the future.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WAR.

Buluwayo Not Yet Out of Danger-The Situation Growing Darker. CAPE TOWN, April 21 .- Captain Napler, with a force of about 200 men, left Buluwayo yesterday morning, according to a dispatch received here from that place, on a recent noitering expedition. The Matabeles, it was then believed, had moved southward, away from the positions they had occupied, intending to intercept the relief corps advancing from Mafeking. But the scouting party was surprised to find the Matabeles in great force about five miles northeast of Buluwayo. Napier's command was fired on, returned the enemy's fire and then retreated in good order, it being useless for such a small body of troopers to engage several thousand Matabele warriors, apparently well supplied with firearms. The return of Napier's party under the circumstances cast a gloom over Buluwayo, as it was believed that the extensive works of defense, laagers, forts, dynamite mines, etc., around Buluwayo had convinced the Matabeles that the place was impregnable, and that, in consequence, they had shifted camp southward. It now appears that while it is true that several thousand Matabeles have struck camp there are enough of them remaining in the vicinity of Buluwayo to cause the utmost uneasiness. It is true that the eighteen wagons, loaded with provisions, have suc-ceeded in entering the town, but there are many mouths to feed there, and the relief

more may elapse before the Mafeking relief corps can reach Buluwayo, and a great deal may happen in that time. The officials of the British Chartered Company are doing everything possible under the circumstances; they are paying large bonuses to transport riders and volunteers, and are hurrying forward supplies as fast as possible, but here again the deadly rinderpest is interfering with the work of relief.

The situation grows darker every day in The situation grows darker every day in spite of the very effective means taken to defend Buluwayo. Fully 200 persons have been killed by the Matabeles since the uprising began, and men of experience South African warfare claim to see in t tactics of the natives the guiding hand the leaders of the Transvaal Burghers. They insist that the Boers are arming for struggle with the British for the mastery South Africa, and that they are actively en-couraged and assisted by Germany. The Boers have mustered about 1,500 men and

several guns, according to report, at a convenient distance from Mafeking, and it believed that they are more than willing

South Africa at present, and no person here can correctly foretell what the result will be. A good deal depends on Berlin.

Later advices from Buluwayo say that t patrol near that place had a brush with t Matabeles yesterday, during which fifty the latter were killed.

A dispatch from Mochudi Brunanaland dated Monday says that "Earl Gray arrived there from Mafeking and continued on his journey to Buluwayo. Dr. Sauer, who is returning from Buluwayo for his trial at Pretoria, says that the laager at Buluwayo is certainly safe from external attacks, and that the food supply is sufficient for two months. He adds that the military opera-tions will be purely defensive until the ar-rival of the relief column and will be confined to keeping clear a zone three miles wide around the town. The first detachment relief column is already 150 miles of the relief column is already 150 miles north of Mafeking and their progress is satisfactory. The natives are beginning to realize the necessity of killing infected cattle to stamp out the rinderpest. In order to save the Bechuanaland protectorate and Rhodesia from danger of serious famine, it is imperative that the building of the new railway should be hastened." A dispatch from Pretoria quoted a tele-gram sent from Buluwayo on Monday saying that "at noon a great battle at close quarters was imminent and that the enemy

was visible at a distance of four miles en-trenched behind stone mounds." The disfrom a Senator a proposal for a revision of the constitution, which has been referred to a committee.

M. De Mole read a resolution signed by the proposal for a revision of the constitution of the constitut Africa Company by the Transvaal. The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard declares that he has authority to state that the rumors of an agreement be-tween President Kruger, of the Transvaal, and President Steyn, o. the Orange Free State, pointing to a coalition of the Boers throughout South Africa against England

> FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN. Five Hundred of the Khalifa's Body

are all canards.

Guard Reported Slain. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) CAIRO, April 21.-Dispatches received here to-day from the front say there has been" flerce fighting at Omdurman, near Khartoum, the headquarters of the Khalifa. Detalls of the engagement or its cause are not at hand, but it is said that 500 of the Khalifa's body guard have been killed and that a general feeling of unrest prevails among the Khalifa's forces.

The work of sending troops to the front, upplying them with food and ammunition, building the strategic railroad and fortify-ing Akesheh, is being carried on with adpromptness and machine-like

When the order to send reinforcement bouth reached Cairo, March 14, nobody was taken by surprise. There was not a hitch in any department, and two weeks later the War Office had a small army firmly estab-lished at Akasheh, about eighty miles, of five days' march, from Wady Halfa, heretofore the extreme post. This army consisted of three Soudanese battalions, numbering about twenty-five hundred men; one Egyptian camel corps of some five hundred men, two squadrons of Egyptian cavalry (say six hundred men) and a British battery of screw guns, with complete camp and transport equipment. Since then the north Staffordshire (British) regiment has been sent to Wady Halfa and three more battalions of Soudanese and six battalions of Egyptians are either there oro n their way to the front, with more cavalry, artillery and camel corps.

It is believed that the real campaign will not commence until the fall when, it is expected, strong reinforcements of British troops, including several battalions of the guards, will be sent here and the reconquest of the Soudan will be in order. Nobody here believes that the troops will stop at Don-gola; Great Britain, it is said, will not rest until she controls a railroad line from Egypt to her possessions in South Africa and it is to lay the first part of this road that the present campaign is undertaken. The intelligence department of the British army is kept very busy and is likely to be so for some time to come. In Egypt the intelligence department has a small army of men at work; they are out scouting openly or secretly in all directions and transmit reg-ular reports to headquarters, Wady Halfa. Slatin Pasha, the Austrian officer who was a frisoner of the Mahdi for about seven years and who only recently escaped from captivity, it attached to this department and rendering very valuable aid. Further reports from the front received here this afternoon say that beyond an oc-casional volley at long range the Dervishes are very quiet. Well-posted military men are inclined to the belief that the Dervish leaders are preparing for a sudden move-ment of importance. There has been even greater activity to-day in the pushing for-ward of troops and supplies to the front, and from the remarks dropped here and there it would seem that fighting is expect-ed before long. The friendly Sheik. Abdul Azim, has returned to Murad Wells, after having made a demonstration with his horsemen south of the Nile below Hebbeh

orsemen, south of the Nile, below Hebbeh. He found no trace of the Dervishes, but heard there was a force of the enemy at A dispatch from Wedy Halfa says: It is difficult to appreciate the full importance of the news from Omdurman. The Khlafia's body guard is a standing army of 20,000 half-blacks and half-Arabs. There is a constant struggle for supremacy, and the present con-

Peace Negotiations Broken Off. MASSOWAH, April 21.-King Menelek has written to General Baldissera, the commander-in-chief of the Italian forces, asking him to return his letters regarding the peace proposals. This is interpreted as indicating that there had been a rupture of he negotiations for peace between Italy and

flict is likely to be the precursor of other af-

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration at Which Mr. Bayard

Spoke-Letter from Mr. Cleveland. BIRMINGHAM, England, April 21.-The celebration of Shakspeare's birthday in Warwickshire, the poet's county, commenced to-day. In the city there was the annual commemoration by the dramatic and literary club, of which Mr. George F. Parker, of New York, the United States consul, is president. United States Embassador Bayard, who was the guest of the club, presided at the dinner given to-night. responding to the principal toast, "Literature." The following letter, written by President Cleveland to Consul Parker, was read: "I have received your letter informing me that the Birmingham Dramatic and Literary Club intends to celebrate the birthday of Shakspeare on the 21st of April, and extending to me, on behalf of the club, an invitation to be present upon that occasion. Everything that tends to keep alive the memory of Shakspeare and preserve a proper appreciation of his work challenges my earnest interest and approval, and though I cannot be with you upon the occasion you contemplate, I am giad to know that our American people are prominently represented at the celebration.

"There is much said and written in these days concerning the relations which should days concerning the relations which should exist. bound close by the strongest ties, between the English-speaking people, and concerning the high destiny which awaits them in concerted effort. I hope we may never know the time when these ennobling sentiments will be less often expressed, or will in the least lose their potency and influence. Surely if the English speech supplies a token for united effort for the good of mankind and the impulse of exalted in-termission, we do well to honor fittingly the name and memory of William Shakspeare.

Yours, very truly. "GROVER CLEVELAND." A letter from Mary Anderson (Mrs. De Navarro) was also read. The United States embassador, Mr. Bayard, in responding to the toast "Literature" said that Shakspeare, "the myriad-minded man." was not of a nation, but of the world. The Americans vied with the English, he said, in their appreciation of the one master mind of literature, which was the highest expression of civilization. By it we are enabled to maintain the gains wen from barbarism. Literature made us free. There could be no impression of a free and unfettered press. Birmingham had breathed Shakspeare's spirit. Mr. Bayard went on to corps is still a long way off and moving slowly on account of the scarcity of water and the ravages of the rinderpest among the cattle. In fact, it is feared that a month neer of education. Literature was art and

could do everything for the nation that en-couraged its study. America and England had a language in common, and proud were they that it is the language of Shakspeare. Mr. George F. Parker, the United States consul and president of the club, spoke to the toast. "The Immortal Memory of Wil-liam Shakspeare."

TO SUPPRESS DUELING.

The Reichstag Calls on the German Government to Take Action. BERLIN, April 21 .- Count Von Bernstorff Conservative, to-day continued the debate in the Reichstag on the proposal to suppress dueling. He declared that his party was confident that the government would deal se-Dr. Bennigsen, National Liberal, hoped it would be a long time before dueling would be abolished in Germany, as in England. He

riously with the question of dueling. make common cause with the Matabeles and strike a blow at British supremacy. Indeed, everything is in a volcanic state in denied that Great Britain's opposition to dueling was based on any right to condemir acts of violence, since in 1875, he asserted she had commended the Paris Commune to the Reichstag. Dr. Bennigsen concluded by declaring that the views regarding satisfying injured honor must be changed, and that the existing penalties for insults were inade-

Herr Richter, Radical, urged that the parties unite in a strong appeal to the government, and declared that the statement of Dr. Von Boetticher, the Minister of the Interior, on the subject, was unsatisfactory, impossible, tame and weak. He attacked dueling among the students, and in so doing re marked that the evil came from above, an that the center of gravity lay in the practice of extending the imperial pardon to offend-ers. He concluded by remarking that, if he had his own way, he would send an address direct to the erown.

Herr Groeber condemned students' duels as being simply preparatory to more serious

Baron Von Manteuffel supported Herr Bachem and condemned dueling.

Herr Forster, Socialist, urged the appointment of courts of honor for all classes.

Herr Bebel, Socialist, expressed his disbellef in the sincerity of the members of the Right, and declared that a change of views in military circles was first required. He defended his own views regarding the Commune, and recalled that Prince Bismarck, in his time, admitted that the Commune had some justification. Continuing, Herr Bebel proceeded to criticise the course of the Cabinet order to the course of the Cabinet order. inet order of 1875 relative to the courts of honor, but he was called to order.

Herr Schall, Conservative, made a vehement attack on the Socialists, and was also called to order for charging Herr Bebel with

audacious calumny.

Finally, Herr Bachem withdrew his motion in favor of Herr Adt's, which called on the federal governments to energetically combat the illegal practice of dueling by all the means in their power. This motion was adopted unanimously, amid loud applause.

The Deacons May Remarry. PARIS, April 21.-The divorced Elward Parker Deacon has returned from America, bringing with her two the children the court gave into the father's keeping, leaving him only one. Whether this means a reconciliation or not friends in Paris do not know, but for six months certain members of the American lony here who maintained their friendshi colony here who maintained their friendship for Mrs. Deacon after the shooting of Abeille, four years ago, Mr. Deacon's trial for murder and his subsequent successful suit for divorce, have known that Mr. Deacon has been in correspondence with her during that period. It has been even asserted by those professing to have seen his letters that he has made many overtures to her for complete reconciliation and remarriage. marriage.

Russia and Corea. YOKOHAMA, April 21.-In addition to th loan of \$8,000,000 that Japan has been negotlating for from Russia, giving the northern province of Corea as security, the Japanese envoy has been instructed to request that Russian troops be detailed to guard the Corean palace and also that Russia appoint advisors to the Corean government military instructors for the Corean army. Nine Russian war ships are now at Nagasaki, awaiting the arrival of six others.

Ontrages in Armenia Renewed. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.-Authent Turkish prison at Marash is crowded with Armenians, who, it is added, are subjected to horrible tortures. A renewal of the massacres is feared. The Redifs and Bashi Bazouks, quartered at Zeltoun, are devastating the lands of the Armenians. The police here have recommenced arregting Armenians.

Canadian Cabinet to Resign. LONDON, April 21 .- A dispatch from Ottawa to the Times says: "Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Premier, has announced that the resignations of the ministers will be handed in in a few days. It is expected that Sir Charles Tupper will be the new Premier.

Fixing the Price of Nails. CHICAGO, April 21.—Manufacturers of nails of all sorts were in conference at the Wellington Hotel to-day. A joint committee of the Wire Nail Association and of the Nail Manufacturers' Association was appointed to consider the question of prices and report to the general meeting to-mor row. Upon the report of this committee it is believed the price of nails for the next twelve months will largely depend.

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SCALES

its worst form, and it continued spreading until my face was covered with scales and became a horrid sight. I had a fine head of hair, seven years' growth, and had to sacrifice it. I was in despair. The physicians had failed even to relieve me, when one recommended CUTICURA SOAP. My father procured a set of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in three weeks the scales left my face and the skin lost its forth. scales left my face and the skin lost its florid hue. In elx weeks I was entirely cured. My face was smooth and my complexion clearer and finer than it had ever been before.

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take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to beal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

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TUESDAY LA Dame Aux Camellias (Mme, Bernhardt in her favorite role, "Camille.") PRICES-Orchestra and orchestra circle, \$3; dress ircle, \$2; balcony, two rows, \$2; balance balcony, 1.50; gallery, 50c; boxes, \$25, \$15 and \$10; general ad-SALE OF SEATS OPENS THIS MORNING at the

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